FIRST EDITION WAR IN EUROPE. Latest Situation. The Battles Around Metz. Movement.

The Latest Advices by Mail. Battle of Woerth.

Concentrations.

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THE BATTLE-FIELDS NEAR METZ.

The Fortress of Metz and its Communications

The Towns in the Vicinity—The Battles of
Last Week, and where they were Fought—
Bas Bazaine Escaped to the Northwest?

The fortress of Metz is situated on the right

or eastern shore of the Moselle, 170 miles due east from Paris. To illustrate (the relative position of the places which have figured in the reports of the battles fought in its neighborhood last week we give an outline plan, in which all the more important ones are laid down. Thionville is directly north of Metz, at a distance of 17 miles, on the Moselle; while Nancy is 29 miles to the south, on the Meurthe, a branch of the Moselle. Half way between Metz and Nancy is Pont-a-Mousson. Near Metz the Moselle takes a turn to the west in its upward course, which places Pont-a-Mousson, which is on the river, a little to the west of the direct line between Metz and Nancy.

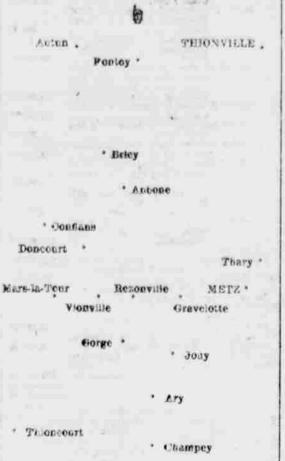
The Communications of Metz and the Neighboring Towns. At Frouard, a few miles northwest of Nancy, a railroad branches off from the main line between Paris and Strasburg, and, following the course of the Moselle, runs in a northerly direction through Pont-a-Mousson, Champey, Ary, Jony, Metz, Thary, and Thionville, beyond which it passes into the neutral territory of Luxemburg. Near Thionville, another railroad branches off to the left, passing in a northwesterly direction through Longuyon, Montmedy, Sedan, and Mezieres, towards Brussels, a line at right angles connecting Mezieres with Rheims and the network of railroads between that city and Paris. Metz is thus connected by rail with Paris by two roads, the one ranning west from Frouard, 25 miles south, and the one running northwest from Thionville, 17 miles north. It is also the terminus of a railroad running from Manheim west through Saarbruck. and an extension of this line westward to Verdun, on the Meuse, 30 miles distant, has been projected. Unfortunately for the French, how-

ever, it has never been built.

The only road from Metz to Verdun, therefore, is the common highway. At Gravelotte. 6 miles west of Metz, and brought by the curve in the Moselle within two or three miles of the river, a high road branches off to the northwest, passing through Doncourt and Conflans te Etain. 25 miles distant, from which point another high road branches off in a southwest direction to Verdun. Still another high road starts out from Metz, and, taking a northwest direction, passes throngo Anbone and Briey, the latter place being about 15 miles distant. The high road running nearly due west, and presenting the most direct route to Verdun, after passing through Gravelotte, strikes Vionville, Rezonville, and Mars-la-Tour, all of which have been given a place in history by the operations of the past ten days. Mars-la-Tour is about 12 miles from Metz, and Vionville and Rezonville directly between the first-named place and Graveotte. Such, as near as we can get at them, are the relative positions of the places given in the accompanying sketch. Until they were given unusual prominence by the recent military movements, they were of such little consequence as not to figure in the gazetteers or on the maps. Most of them are mere hamlets, and some of them nothing more than chateaux or country seats of wealthy gentlemen.

The French on the Line of the Moselie. The contests of the 6th of August, of which the full details have just reached us by mail, esulted in dislodging the French from their first line-that directly on the frontier and facing the Prussian line on the Saar. The battle of Woerth drove the bulk of the French forces in the neighborhood of Strasburg west to Nancy; the battle of Forbach compelled the falling back of the advance of the French centre to Metz. The Emperor's army was thus placed on the line of the Moselle, extending in a northand-south direction from Naucy to Thionville. The advance of the Crown Prince at the head of the victorious Prussian left after the battle of Woerth compelled the evacuation of Nancy by MacMahon on the 13th, the pursuit being kept up until both pursuers and pursued were lost sight of in the region west of the Meuse and isolated from the anxious outside world by the destruction of railroad and telegraphic communications. As the Prussian left

advanced, the railroad west of Frouard was destroyed, and communication between Metz and Paris by the southern and most direct route destroyed. With Nancy and Frouard in the hands of the enemy, and the Prussian centre and right centre, commanded respectively by Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz, in front of Metz, the line of the Moselle became untenable. Marshal Bazaine, who had been placed in command of the forces



in and around Metz, therefore determined upon abandoning his position, leaving only force sufficient to hold the stronghold of Metz, his first object being to withdraw the bulk of his army to Verdun, whence it was probably his intention to continue to fall back across the Meuse and the plateau of the Argonnes to the valley of the Marne, where a stand could be taken in the neighborhood of Chalons, to keep

PONT-A-MOUSSON 3

the invaders from approaching Paris. The Battle of Sunday, August 14.

Bazaine had drawn his own corps and those of Frossard, L'Admirault, and Bourbaki to the immediate neighborhood of Metz on the 12th, and on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, he began to move his army across the Moselle, to take up the line of march for Verdun. But before he had accomplished his purpose the 1st and 7th Prussian Army Corps, commanded respectively by Generals von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow, were hurled upon his rear, the corps of Frossard sustaining the brunt of theattack. The result of the battle was that the French commander succeeded in getting the whole of his army across the river, while the Prussians sustained a loss altogether out of proportion to that which they inflicted. But the westward movement of the French was materially delayed, and the first object of the Prussians was thus achieved.

The Battles of Monday, August 15. On Monday, the 15th, there appears to have been two different engagements, neither of them, however, on a very extended scale. The Prussians crossed the Moselle, a portion above and another portion below Metz, near Pont-a-Mousson, after which a part of their army approached Metz to reconnoitre, discovering that the bulk of Bazaine's force had escaped towards Verdun. Towards evening, however, the French appeared to have made an effort to throw the Prussians, some of whom had already penetrated as far as Mars-la-Tour, back on the Moselle. The encounter took place near the village of Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established his headquarters. The contest was brief but bloody, and at its close the relative positions of the two armies were apparently un-

changed. The Battle of Tuesday, August 16. On the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, about

9 o'clock, the two armies encountered each other beyond Gravelotte, between Doncourt and Vionville. The French right was towards Gravelotte, and its left near Doncourt. On the right it encountered the Prussian left, composed of the 3d Corps, General Constantin von Alvensleben; and the Hanoverian Corps, General von Voigts-Rhetz, of Prince Frederick Charles' army; while on the left it faced General von Steinmetz's corps. At each end of the line there was a desperate and protracted struggle, but the definite result is yet a mystery, as both the official and unofficial reports thus far received are so contradictery as to render it impossible to get at the truth. "The enemy were driven back, and we bivouacked on the position we had taken," said Marshal Bazaine; while King William claimed to have had the advantage, although he acknowledged a heavy loss.

The Battle of Wednesday, August 17. A small portion of the French army appears to have been cut off in the engagement of Monday, and during the night the right wing fell back a few miles to the neighborhood of Marsla-Tour, where it was assalled on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th, by the army of Prince. Frederick Charles, the action lasting until nightfall. A victory was again claimed for both sides; but, although the Prussian attack was evidently repulsed at several points, the main body of the French appear to have been thrown back towards Metz, showing that the Prussian left, under Prince Frederick Charles, had succeeded in getting around the enemy and interposing itself between the French position and

Verdun. The Battle of Thursday, August 18. On Thursday, the 18th, the conflict was renewed, and by this time the relative positions of the two hostile armies appear to have been changed, the French facing west and the Prussians east. The French, at the opening of the battle, appeared to have advanced some distance west of Gravelotte towards Rezonville, having thus under their partial control both of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at the former place. the southern one through Mars-la-Tour, and the northern one through Doncourt. The battle, which was the most hotly contested of the whole series, began about 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 9 at night, the French being

gradually driven back until they lost their hold upon the two roads to Verdun and were safe from further assault under the guns of Metz.

Such, at least, is the Prusslan side of the story, and there would seem to be but little doubt that the relative positions of the two armies at the close of the struggle were such as to render all communications with Paris by way of Verdun impossible. This much the Prussians claimed, with apparent justice, and in being able to do so they witnessed the partial accomplishment of the task they set about on the morning of the 14th-the prevention of a withdrawal of Bazaine's army from Metz by way of the most direct route towards Paris, which lay through Mars-la-Tour and Verdun.

But the first despatches from King William's headquarters claimed that the communications of Bazaine had been entirely severed, and his army hemmed in around Metz. The 12th Prussian Corps was said to hold the railroad from Metz to Thionville, rendering the hostile cordon drawn around the French army complete. This is apparently confirmed by the brilliant and graphic description of the battle by the New York Tribune's correspondent, published in full on another page to-day, who states that late in the day the army of General von Steinmetz swept down from the northeast, effected a junetion with the forces of Prince Frederick Charles. effectually flanked the French, and completed the investment of Metz on the northwest. In still further confirmation is the acknowledgment by the French authorities that for two whole days there was no communication between Paris and Bazaine's army, which tends to show that, for a time at least, the investment of Metz was complete on all sides, and the French forces entirely isolated. On Monday morning we had a report, from

Prussian sources, that at daybreak on Sunday, the 21st, Bazaine made a determined effort to break through the Prussian lines, but was driven back after a desperate fight of three hours. Of this alleged encounter no further tidings have been received, from either French or Prussian sources, and the whole report has been generally discredited. But, with his army completely surrounded, it was necessary that Bazaine should do something, starvation and capitulation being his only alternative. It was useless to attempt escape by way of Pont-a-Mousson and Toul, the railroad in that direction being in the undisputed possession of the Prussians. The route directly west by way of Verdun was equally impracticable; for five days he had struggled hard to maintain his hold upon it. In this dilemma, the route by way of Thionville and Montmedy offered the only possible chance of escape. And now arises the vital question as to how his communications with Paris were reopened, as they have apparently been. Yesterday we had two distinct reports, one that he had received supplies by way of Mezieres and Montmedy; another to the effect that he had made good his escape. with the bulk of his army, as far as Montmedy, which is 25 miles due north of Verdun and 45 miles northwest of Metz, and was contemplating a junction with MacMahon's army at the head of the valley of the Marne. Immediately on top of this came the announcement that he was still in the neighborhood of Metz, and that MacMahon had succeeded in joining him with a large force, by way of the route which, it was first stated, Bazaine had taken on his retreat. Coupled with this last report is the further announcement, but as yet confirmed by ne official reports, that the Crown Prince had abandoned his march towards the capital, and, marching in a northeast direction, united his army with that commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz, to the west of Metz. Thus the matter stands, and it is useless to indulge in further speculations until the mystery is partially cleared

up by later and fuller advices. -Since writing the above a despatch has been received stating that, according to the very latest news from Paris, Metz is completely isolated. But it does not tell us whether Bazaine is at Metz or at Montmedy.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

A Graphic Description of Frossard's Defeat in Front of Saarbrock. A correspondent of the New York World

gives a graphic description of Frossard's defeat at Forbach. He writes from Metz, under date of August 10, as follows:-

On the 5th of August, at 7 in the morning, our regiments on the heights of Saarbruck were ordered to fall back on a second line of hills in front of the village of Spikeren. The French had three divisions, about 20,000 men. The village itself is in a hollow, commanded front and rear by ridges; in front the ridge ends on a plain, in sharp acclivities; on the left lies the main road to Forbach, and the railway. On the right there is a large wood covering the slope and descending into the plain. The frontier On the right there is a large wood covering the slope and descending into the plain. The frontier line was at the very edge of this wood. At 10 o'clock fire is opened. We were expecting the attack from the Sarreguemines side, and we thought this was only a feint; but it is no skirmishing line. The Prussians are advancing in heavy masses. They are arriving along the Forbach road by the gorge of the hill, and as they debouch and open out we see what is in store for us; they are at least 60,000 strong. The affair will be serious.

The 16th Foot Chasseurs were sent forward as skirmishers; on the left the 46th line held the wood. The Prussian hae began with a close, rapid fire;

The Prussian hae began with a close, rapid fire; they held themselves well down in the ditches and fired at our men as they gained the extremity of the plateau. On the right the work began at once. Round the wood there was terrible fighting. The musketry fire is one long roll; they climb a sharp ascents we mow them down by whole lines; the blanks are filled instantly, and the column keeps pressing upwards until at last they make good their looting, and entering the wood, effect a junction with those who had been coming up on the other side. In this bush-fighting I have heard since that the 40th In this bush-lighting I have heard since that the 40th line and 10th Chasseurs unavoidably fired on each other several times; but the enemy must have suffered terribly. The Chassepots had a longer range, but this advantage was sensibly lessened as they closed in. The Pru-sian artillery poured in a heavy fire of shot and shell, while the French patteries, though interior in force and numbers, made up for their deficiency by the extreme rapidity of their movements and by the certainty of their practice. The mitrailleuses, from which so much was expected, might have compensated for the French cice. The mitrailleuses, from which so much was expected, might have compensated for the French inferiority of numbers, but unfortunately they could not be brought into play; the fighting was so hand-to-hand in the woods that their explosion would have been as dangerous to friend as to foe. This cover fighting, indeed, the French soldiers attribute to the Prussian dislike, first, of the mitrailleuse; secondly, of the navonet. In one text-second was a second of the proposed to the property of the second of the proposed to the property of the second of the property of the propert Prussian disike, first, of the intrallicuse; seconday, of the payonet. In one instance I saw about three numbered men of the 21st, who finding themselves in the open field and short of cartridges, went for the Prussians with the cold steer; but the Prussians declined the honor, and fairly broke, and the Frenchmez, not being supported, were obliged to fall into the again.

line again.

About 3 o'clock, in spite of all we could do, the About 3 o'clock, in spite of all we could do, the Prussians made good their position and threw up intrepchments in the wood. The carnage on the Prench side was severe. The little village church of Spikeren was turned into a hospital, and a sad procession of wounded men was soon formed. Most of the officers of the 40th were either killed or wounded. There was no surgeon. The women of the village did their best in cleaning away the blood and binding up the wounds—the first surgeon being the bandmaster, and his only medicament a bottle of smelling-salts.

A hospital fag has been run up on the church; the Prussian guns respect the signal, but the shell plays over us and drops into the camp in rear of the vis-

lage, for the attack had been so sudden that there had been no time to strike the tents. lage, for the altack had been so sudden that there had been no time to strike the tents.

Meanwhile reinforcements had come up from Forbach, and Spikeren being the key to the position, I was not to be left to the enemy. The ammunition was served out, for the soldiers had used up their eighty rounds. General Metmann's division opens are on the woods with their artillery, and the mitralleuses are ordered into action, but the obstacles of wood and cover are insuperable, and they are useless. During the delay the wounded have been picked up, the stragglers have been collected, and now comes a new advance. Charging down the side of the hill we reach the foot of the next ridge; many of the men throw themselves flat on the ground while the hall of musketry whistles over their heads. And now two officers on horseback clear the space and ride up to the Prussians. The troops push on again and the combat is renewed, but it is in vain The French fought desperately, hand to hand. Our mitrallicuses were never once brought into play. The Prussian position was too strong; it was a task beyond the strength of mortal man. And at nightfall we heard the drums and bugles of an approaching column from Sarreguemines, but it was too late. Lavancoupet's division was demoralized. The divisions of Batallic and Verger were not much better, for the 40th, 76th, and 24th line and the 10th Lavancoupet's division was demoralized. The divisions of Batalile and Verger were not much better, for the 40th, 76th, and 24th line and the 10th Chassears were almost exerminated. Retreat was the only course open. We fell back on Stellin, the artillery covering our movement. Not a word of complaint was heard from the troops, though I saw the tears roll down many a brave fellow's cheeks, forgetful of his own misfortane and thoughtful only of the honor of France. It was a sad sight. The Prussians had seized the rallway station and had fired upon it, though it was filled with fugitives. I saw one poor woman shot dead and others wounded. The vilwoman shot dead and others wounded. The vil-lagers accompanied our march, women weeping, children whining at being dragged abroad in the night. No fires were permitted along the line of march for fear of drawing upon us the fire of the

march for fear of drawing upon us the fire of the Prussian guns.

I will not offer my own opinions, but prefer to repeat what I heard. The French soldier is a pretty impartial critic and no mean judge of the merits of his superiors. I recollect to have read that Prince Frederick Charles considered one of the deficiencies of the French system was its contempt of scouting parties. Had the French in this case been properly handled, they must have known that the Prussians were advancing in force. The woods were full of them and nobody knew it. The soldiers, interchanging opinions freely, commented on this ignorance.

The army was splendid, the fighting heroic, but the generalship deplorable. At Forbach there was a train with four car-loads of powder. A shell would have exploded the train and blown the depot and village to atoms. So a battery of artillery was sent to cover it. The sight of this battery brought on the Prussian fire; the artillery retired, but were obliged to leave the car and the powder. I mention this not as any one's fault; it might have been the best course, but it was an incident.

best course, but it was an incident General Steinmetz's Report.

The following is the official report from General von Steinmetz regarding the battle:-"To-day, from noon till after dark, a severe and well-contested battle has been fought between Saar-bruck and Forbach. The 14th Division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves, by three battalions and the battery of the 16th Division, three battalions and the battery of the 16th Division, three battalions, two batteries, and cavalry (the telegram does not specify which). The heights of Spikeren, to the south of the exercise ground, were taken by storm and the enemy driven back upon Forbach While this was going on the 15th Division advanced opposite Volklingen, took Rossein, and by nightfall established the head of the column at Forbach. General Francois was killed. Very many wounded men and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not yet been ascertained. rent regiments of Prossaid's contained has not yet been ascertained.
"I have assumed the command.
"V. STEINMETZ."

A French Account of the Closing Scenes of the Buttle. Camille Pelletan, a correspondent of one of the papers, thus describes the close of the battle

of Forbach:-Then a horrible scene was presented. In the face of these new enemies detachments of regiments and scattered bodies (corps) reformed, and meets and scattered bodies (corps) reformed, and the soldiers of both nations fought almost hand to hand, firing at each other at one hundred yards with guns that kill at one thousand five hundred. The flashes seemed to touch; the volleys were delivered point blank. We resisted, we struggled but we were crushed. It was impossible to kee it up. We were caught between two Prossian batteries. It was at first a retreat—orderly enough—then it became a rout, a flight; men, women and children, wild, panic-stricken and lost, fled they knew not whither. Then Forbach took fire, and the flames blazed up in lurid redness through the darkness of the night. Now the enemy were masters of all. They fired upon a passing train, and the carriages ran in the midst of smoke and through a hall of bullets and cannon balls. The station was captured; a train full of soldiers was seized, and the locomotive was sent back alone to tell the tale of our disaster."

The French commander states officially that the Prussians turned one of their batteries upon the Prussians turned one of their batteries upon the ambulance corps, but it is impossible to believe that Germans would willingly be gullty of an atrocity sermans would willingly be guilty of an atrocity like this. In the present state of French minds this may be merely another trick to work them up to frenzy against the invader; or it may have been an accident caused by the disorderly retreat of the beaten troops who became mixed up with the line

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

An American Account-The Battle-field-The Attack-Great Strength of the Prussians-The Terrific Fighting-The French Retreat.

We gave yesterday a full account of the battle of Woerth from French and English sources. The following details from the correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Paris on August 12, will be read with interest:-

I send you, compiled from the letters of our own correspondents in the field, and from official sources, a condensed, but at the same time very full, account of the battle of Froschweiler, (or, as the Prussians term it, the battle of Woerth), in which, while the Prussians gained a substantial advantage, the French added to their military fame a fresh halo of imperishable giory. In the future annals of the actual conflict between France and Prussia, the battle fought on the 6th of August, with such fearful odds against the French side, will be recorded in France as the battle of Froschweiler, and in Germany as the battle of Woerth, from the names of the two as the battle of Weerth, from the names of the two villages which formed the principal points of attack and defense on the day that proved so disastrous, though not at all ingiorious, to the French arms. Froschweller is one of the finest strategical positions in this portion of the Vosges mountains. It was here that Hoche, one of the giorious illustrations of the First Empire, defeated the Prussian army during the war of the republic, and it was here, also, and at Woerth, that Marshal MacMahon had drawn up his corps d'armes, under the impression drawn up his corps d'armes, under the impression that reinforcements, if needed, might easily be forthcoming from Bitche, Strasburg, and Colmar.

THE FRENCH POSITION. According to information received on the previous day, it was not expected that the Prussians would attack before the 7th, but that supposition turned out to be incorrect, as well as the opinion as to the attack before the 7th, but that supposition turned out to be incorrect, as well as the opinion as to the number of the enemy likely to be brought to bear upon the French forces present. This numerical superiority ultimately proved to be overwhelming, in spite of the heroic action of every French soldier engaged in the battle, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

MacMahon's troops occupied a formidable position on the heights around Woerth; the Marshal's beadquarters were at the chateau of Turckhelm, had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at

he had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at Reichshofen, to the left of which village the in-fantry and cavalry of the division which had been engaged on the 4th were also posted. The Marshal's left, commanded by General Ducrot, was at Froschweiter; and his centre, composed of the divisions commanded respectively by Generals Raout and Lartigues, was in position at Eisenhaussen and Morsbronner.

At an early hour in the morning, an exchange of shots between outposts indicated the probability of a coming engagement, and similar alarms were repeated several times till 10 o'clock, when the battle of Froschweiler commenced in carnest, to termi-nate with such losses on both sides that the victory of the Prussians must have cost them dearer even than the defeat of MacMahon's corps d'armes cost the French. "Three such victories," writes an enthusiastic French journalist, who was dodging about all day in Woerth amid showers of shot and shells all day in Woerth amid showers of shot and shells and cannon balls, "would certainly demoralize, if not ruin, the army of the King of Prussia," When the Prussian firing began serionsly, it was thought to be only a fire of sharpshooters, for the French rather expected to be attacked from the side of Sarreguemines; but the Prussians issued in such dense masses from Saarbruck, both by the high road to Forbach and along the pass behind the village of Arneval, that Marshal MacMahon at once perceived that matters were becoming very hot in that direction. The 16th Foot Chasseurs at once opexed out as tirallieurs in front of the Spikeren mamelon, while the 40th Regiment of the line occupied a wood. On the right the Prussians commenced a very vigorous and well-sustained fire; they were an buscated in ditches, from whence they fired upward on the French soldiers, who gradually roached the extremity of the plateau, while the Prussians attacked the wood on two sides.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS. It was in and around this wood that the most terrible fighting took place. There was an incessant roll of shot firing, as the Prussians endeavored to climb a steep approach; entire lines were swept down by the French fire, but they were constantly replaced by fresh troops, and the attacking column kept continually advancing. As soon as it reached the rummit the Prussians fell upon the woods, to assist those who had taken up a position on the other side. In the midst of the clumps of trees and behind the hedges, the 40th Regiment struggled heroically, while the chasseurs, on the outside, were battling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately. tiling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable confusion arising from tighting in a wood, the chasseurs and the soldiers of the line did each other much mischief; but it is also certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassengts carry further than the as to certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassepots carry further than the Prussian guns, aithough this superiority was not of much advantage, owing to the closeness of the principal part of the sanguinary condict. While this herrible combat was proceeding, the Prussian and French artillery were actively engaged in other directions, and the heavy and noisy projectiles, as they fell or exploded, raised immense clouds of dust, and spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number of their cannon, and literally fired down the comparatively few pieces that were opposed to them, although the French fired throughout the day with great calmness and regularity.

Much, and very justly, was expected from the mitrailleuses, and they would certainly have proved an effective assistance to make up for the numerical inferiority of the French troops. But, unfortunately, they could but rarely be made use of: first of all, because they require the enemy to be upon open ground, unprotected by obstacles, whereas here the trees completely neutralized their power of destruction. Then, again, the French and the Prussian seldiers were so mixed together, although always at a certain distance, sometimes advancing, sometimes retiring, that it would have been difficult to strike the enemy only. By-the-by, the mitrailleuse used by the Germans is the invention of an American gentleman, Dr. Gatling. You will remember that about two years and a half ago I wrote you a mass of particulars regarding this arm, and concerning the shameful were proposed to the strike the shameful were provided by the Colling this arm, and concerning the shameful were provided the provided that a provided the shameful were provided the provided that a provided the shameful were provided the provided that a provided the shameful were provided the provided that a provided the shameful were provided that a provided the shameful were provided the provided that the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided that the provided that the provid THE MITRAILLEUSES. member that about two years and a haif ago I wrote you a mass of particulars regarding this arm, and concerning the shameful way*in which Dr. Gatling was treated by the French authorities. They made several trials with his gun at Vincennes, stole the principle of it, and let him go unrewarded. Of course he carried it over to the Prussian side, and it is now being used effectively against the French. There is, however, a fact connected with the French mitralliense which gives it a certain advantage. By the removal of one small piece of its mechanism, which a gunner can easily effect by displacing it before it takes to flight, the gun is rendered perfectly useless.

TERROR OF THE BAYONET. There are two things of which the Prussians appear to be particularly afraid—the mitrailleuses and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming in they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming in contact with either. In order to insure their comparative safety, they intrench themselves behind no matter what, and manifest a special dread of the armes blanches, as the French call their bayonets. In the battle of the 6th, three hundred men of 24th Regiment, (French line), becoming suddenly without ammunition while exposed to a heavy fire, marched straight up to the enemy with their bayonets, amid a shower of shot. When within fifty yards, the Prussians took to flight and broke their ranks, but the charging party was not in sufficient force to pursue its advantage.

A SECOND ATTACK-PRUSSIAN VICTORY. About 12 o'clock the battle appeared to be won by the French on the side of Froschweiller, and there was a short respite of about ten minutes' duration. Suddenly the Prussian artillery opened, as it were, Suddenly the Prussian artillery opened, as it were, an entirely fresh attack upon Woerth, and cannon-sded at the same time the other points of the French position. This thunder, directed to the right and left, replied to by the sharp cracking of the mitrail-leuses, lasted for upwards of two hours, during which the entire arsenal of modern destruction was brought to bear upon the brave men of both armies. At this time (about 2 o'clock) all Marshal Mac-Mahon's disposable troops had been brought into position; they amounted to about 30,000 men, and the German forces opposed to them exceeded and the German forces opposed to them exceeded 100,000, with a proportionate superiority as to artillery. Soon after the Prussian commander in-chief ordered the attack of the centre at Elsenhaussen. Three times the assault was repulsed, but the Ger-man's had so many troops to spare, that each time fresh soldiers were led to the attack, while those who were beaten were led to the attack, while those who were beaten went to re-form under the protection of their artillery. After each repulse five or six hundred Turcos and Zouaves pursued the enemy to the end of the village, where, on the third occasion, a considerable number of the heroes of the French bayonet were surrounded, and either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This achievement turned the tide of the prisoners. This achievement turned the tide of the battle completely in favor of the Prussians, who, on the fourth assault, dislodged the troops from the centre of the French position at Elsenhaussen, while the hill in front of Froschweiller was the scene of one of the most determined fights ever witnessed, end-ing in the defeat of the French, who were beaten by sheer numbers, in whose presence courage became useless because powerless.

THE PRENCH RETREAT. At 3 o'clock Froschweiller was on fire, and at 4 o'clock Elsenhaussen was burning also. The French, although beaten, did not appear to be aware that they were almost surrounded by enemies, and that it was time to retreat. At 4 o'clock all the Prussian masses that had not yet been brought into requisition were ordered to advance, descended the hills of Gunstadt, Daffenbach, and Goresdorf, and were let loose against those few of the French who were still canable of offering any resistance. The battle of

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

Franco-American View-The Empire Has Passed Away, but France Remains Invin-

The Messager Franco-Americain, the Liberal French organ published in New York, in refer-

ring to the alleged terms of peace recently made public, says:-"If the Germans are obtuse enough to wish for an

Empire after France's example, and their own ex-perience during centuries; if they wish to render immovable the absolute authority of the house of immovable the absolute authority of the house of Hohenzollern, and to prostrate themselves before William and his decendants, let them do it as much as they chose; that is their business. If that is what they call progress, they prove their ability and fitness to march at the head of Europe and of civilization, as they pretend to. With regard to the downfall of Napoleon, there is only one word to say: it was decided some time ago. As for the Orieans family, we do not believe that it has merited the insult which it has be-day received from the Prussian Government. They have offered their services to France to fight against Prussia, not in order to seek shelter under the hated flag of in order to seek shelter under the hatel flag of the Hohenzollern. We know not the plans of the Imperialist party, to which party our country owes the disasters of the past forinight and its third in-vasion. One thing is certain, and that its that the Empire is defeated, and there is, therefore, no fur-ther reason for its existence. But the empire having passed away, France remains France; remains invincible. From the time when the enemy stepped on its soil the imperial war became a nastepped on its soil the imperial war became a na-tional war. Those only can lead who are resolved to conquer or to die; those only who will never con-sent to any deed of shame; those only wao have faith in the destiny of the European democracy, and who know that it belongs to a free and republican France to march at the head of the nations."

FEEDING AN ARMY.

The "Physical Basis" of Fighting. The Gazette de France gives the following details with regard to the supply of food for the army of the Rhine:—Meat—the contract for fresh meat for the army of the Rhine has been given to the syndic of army of the Rhine has been given to the syndic of the cattle merchauts at the price of 15f, 58c, the kilogramme—about 50,000f, a day; the performance of this contract to begin on the 5th of August. Salt meat for the fleet is supplied by the Americans. It is the best and wholesomest, say the exporters. The principal supplies of bacon come from Brittany. Moriaix is the great storehouse for this article. Bread—A considerable quantity of flour also comes from America. It is with this flour chiefly that the bread is made which is baked in Paris that the bread is made which is baked in Paris for the troops. It seems to be decided that in future the bread shall be baked on the spot near each camp. It has been calculated that 1600 journeymen bakers and 250 campaigning ovens are enough to supply the wants of 450,000 meb. The campaigning oven, of thin iron, can be set up in three hours and used immediately. The bread for the troops in Paris will be baked at the bread for the troops in Paris will be baked at the Invalides and other supplementary buildings. Five

hundred thousand rations of food leave Paris each day for the eastern frontier—biscult, rice, dry vegetables, sugar, roasted coffee, brandy, wine, etc. Forage—Switzerland sends it to Nancy in boats. The forage, taken at the root, comes to fity francs the thousand. The Hungarian hay, delivered at the Strasburg, railway station, will cost fity-five francs the thousand. Experience will decide as to the quality of the forage from these two markets. It is well known that there is a scarcity in France as regards this article.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

The loan market continues active, and borrow-The loan market continues active, and borrow-ers are again in strong force both at the banks and in the outside market. Call loans are very dull in the absence of any disposition to specu-late in stocks, and money is freely loaned at 5½ @6 per cent. on good collaterals. Discounting is active and firm, the lowest figure being 7 per cent., even on the best paper offered in the markct. The exact figure depends as much on dates as credits at this time.

Gold is very active and unsettled; sales opening at 116%, advanced to 117%, and closed at

Government bonds were dull and weak, in sympathy with the downward course of gold, but this tendency is hardly so rapid.

Stocks continue dull and prices are a fraction off. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101½.

Reading sold at 47.69, regular, up to 47.44, b. o.: Pennsylvania was fairly active, with sales at 58½ and 58¼, s. o.; sales of Lehigh Valley at 57½, and Camden and Amboy at 114¾.

Canal shares were in better demand. Bales of Lehigh at 34½ and 33½, b. o., and Schuylkill common at 8¼. common at 8%.

The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

Board.

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NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 Å. M. 11634 10:53 A. M. 11744 10:01 " 11634 12:15 P. M. 11734 10:51 " 11734 12:16 " 11734 10:52 " 11734 12:20 " 11734

Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third Street, report the following quotatiens:—U. S. &s of 1881, 1144@114½; 5-208 of 1862, 112@112½; 60. 1864, 111½@113½; do. 1865, 111½@113½; do., July, 1865, 110½@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110½; do. July, 1868, 110@110½; 5s. 10-40, 107@107½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111½@112½. Gold, 117½@117½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—There is more inquiry for Flour, both for shipment and home consumption, and prices are steady. Sales of superfine at \$5 5000 5-6234; extras at \$5-75@6-1234; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6 25@7, the latter rate for choice; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do, do, at \$7-25; 900 barrels Ohio do. do., part at \$7.25@7.50, and part on private terms; 300 barrels Kentucky do. do. at \$7.40; and fancy brands at \$7.75@8.53, as in

at \$7.40; and fancy brands at \$7.75@8.51, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6@6.12%. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has improved, but prices remain without change. Sales of 5500 bushels Indiana red at \$1.40@1.43; 1800 bushels Michigan amber, at \$1.45@1.51; and 800 bushels Indiana white, choses, at \$1.50. Rye is held at 90@95c. for new Western and Soutkern. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of Parinsylvania yellow at 95@95c. western do at 94. Pennsylvania yellow at 95@98c.; Western Go. at 94 @95c.; and Western mixed at 89@93c. Oats are more active. Sales of 10,000 bushels new Western at 48@49c.; 2500 bushels do. at 50c.; and 1000 bushels Maryland at 48c.

Whisky is two cents lower. Sales of 125 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95@96c. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Arrived, ships S. G. Reed, from Japan; Weathersfield, from Newcastie, N. S. W.; and Debret, from Tahiti.

Sailed, ship Comadre, for Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. Mr.......76 | 11 A. M.......84 | 2 P. M.......88

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr F. R. Baird, Bowman, Boston, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, do. Schr Heary Taylor, Borman, New Bedford, do. Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Day, Buddell & Co. Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston,

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston,
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Boston,
Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston,
do.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, Boston,
Schr R. Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgson, Boston,
Donaldson & Co.
Schr E. H. Cabada, Swain, Boston,
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, Boston,
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, Boston,
Schr Aid, Smith, Charlestown,
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Commercial Point,
do.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Commercial Point, do. Schr L. H. Cady, Wood, Boston, do. Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Danversport, do. Schr W. S. Boughten, Tatem, Danversho Schr H. J. Raymond, Elisworth, Boston, Schr Onkahl, Bryant, Washington, Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, Boston, Schr Redondo, Smith, Boston, Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tag G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Tonswands, Barrett, 10 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. S. Gerstman, Mrs. E. C. Roberts, Miss Annie Roberts, J. Mack, T. J. Rawis, P. B. Walsh, and Mrs. Mary

ardner. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr M. Rheinhart, Hand, from Kennebec River,
with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from Gardiner,
Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Queen of the South, Corson, from Gardiner,
Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr John W. Hall, Powell, from Gardiner, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Gardiner, Me., with
ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Kimmy, from Gardiner, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. Criffin, Kimmy, from Gardiner, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Occan Bird, Keliey, 4 days from New York,

with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Keiley, 4 days from New York,
with salt to William Bumm & Son.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Champion, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Harriet N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr M. Hand, Norion, from New Bedford.
Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, from New Haven.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Clyde (new), Hunter, hence, at N. York at To'clock this morning, after having been detained some time by the fog.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 7 P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Boston 9 A. M. to-day.